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Layout by Matthew Cooper
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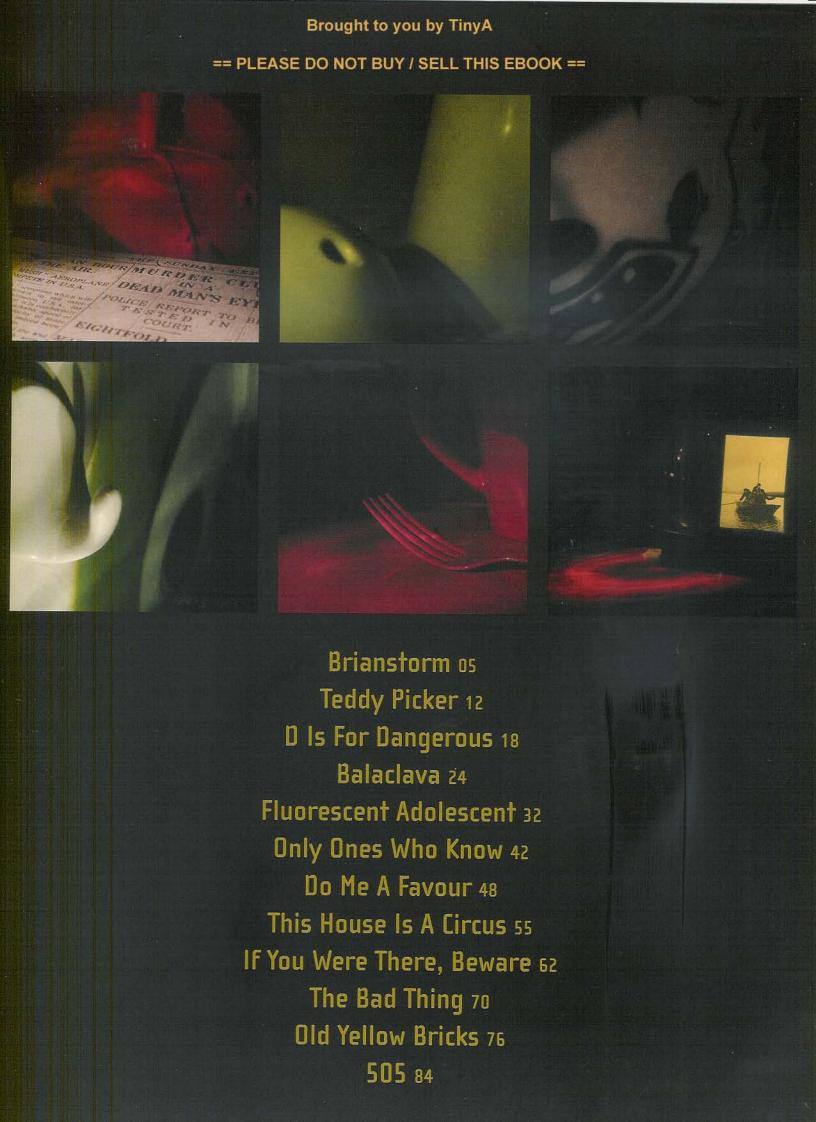
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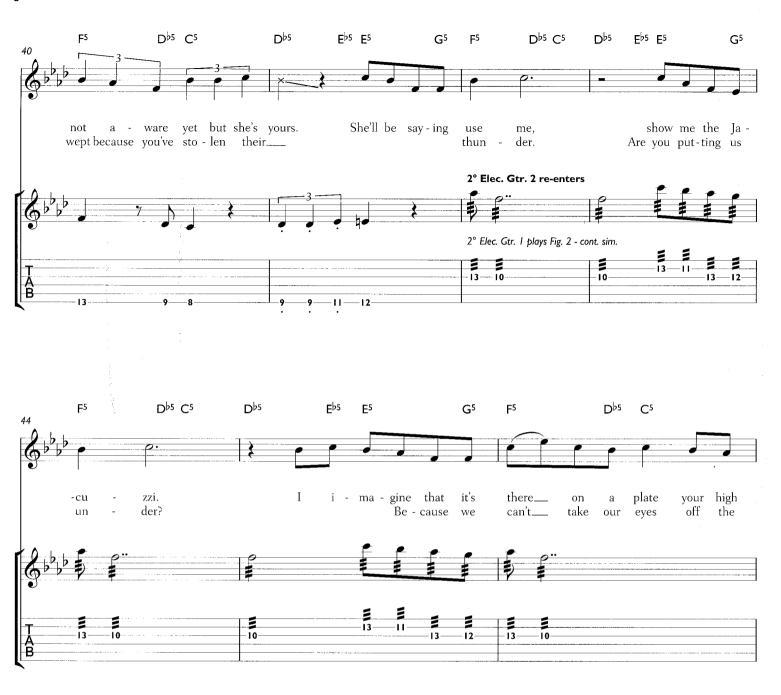
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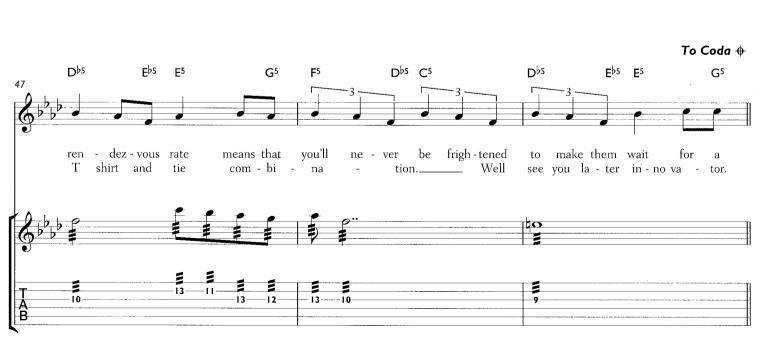
Words by Alex Turner Music by Arctic Monkeys



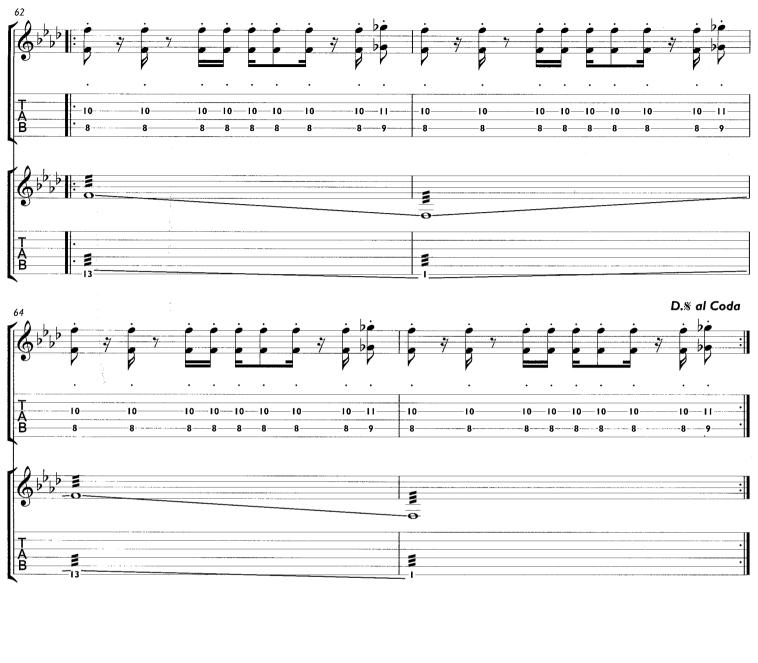


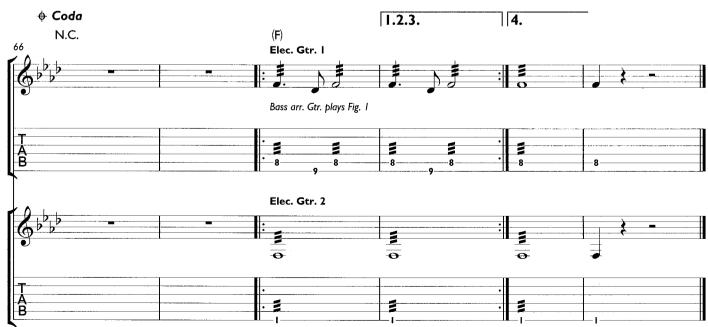










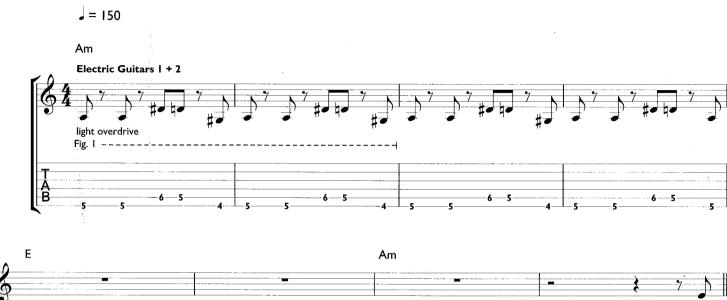




TEDDY PICKER

Words by Alex Turner Music by Arctic Monkeys









sped up to the point where they pro - voke, the punch-line be - fore they have told the (2.) - no - ther va - ri - a - tion on a theme, a tan-gle on the te - le - vi - sion and the ma - ga -

Elec. Gtr. 1 plays occasional light background Am chords - cont. sim. 1° Elec. Gtr. 2 plays Fig. 1 - cont. sim. 2° Elec. Gtr. 2 plays Fig. 2 - cont. sim.



joke. - zine. Plent - y of des - pe - ra - tion to be seen, D'you reck - on that they do it for a joke?

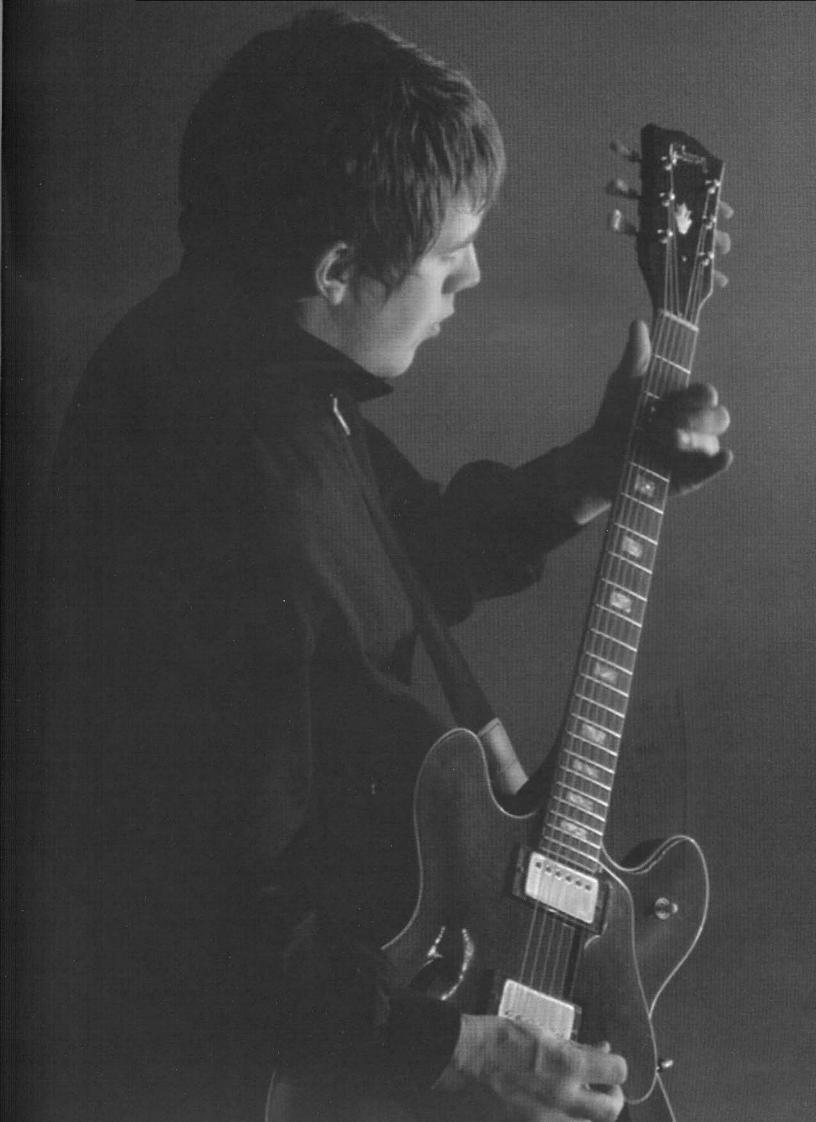
star-ing at the te-le-vi-sion D'you reck- on that they make them take an





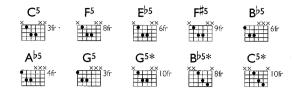


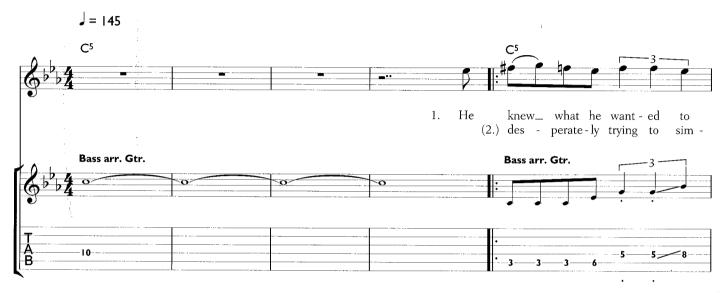




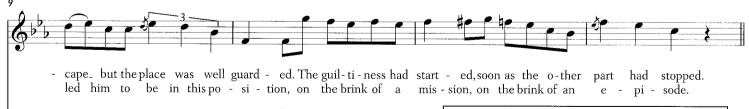
D IS FOR DANGEROUS

Words by Alex Turner Music by Arctic Monkeys



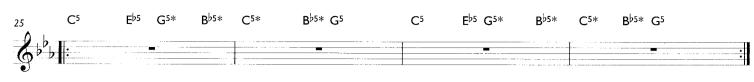












Elec. Gtr. 2 plays Fig. 3







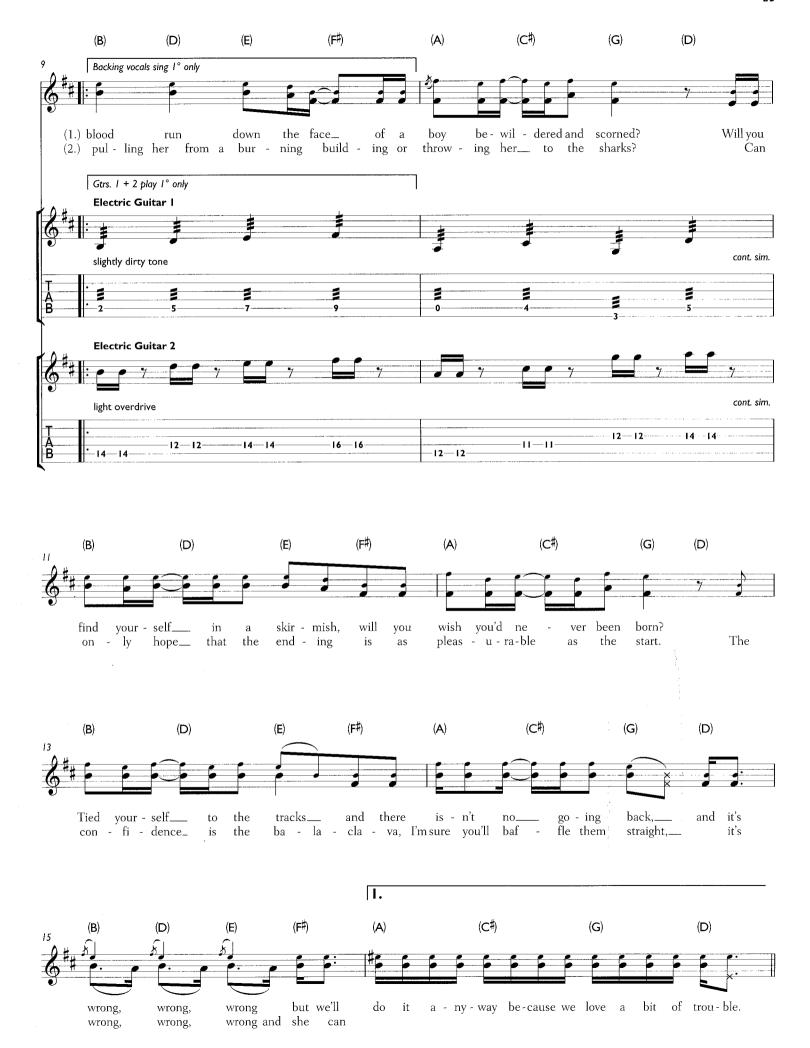


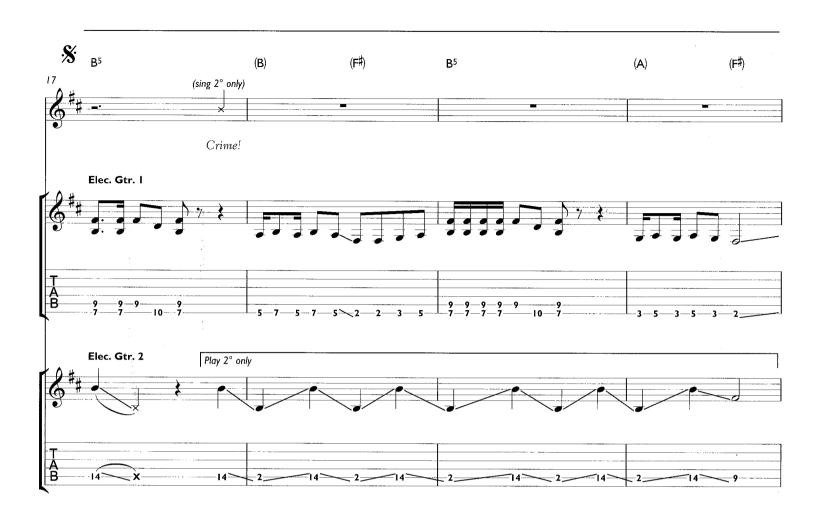
BALACLAVA

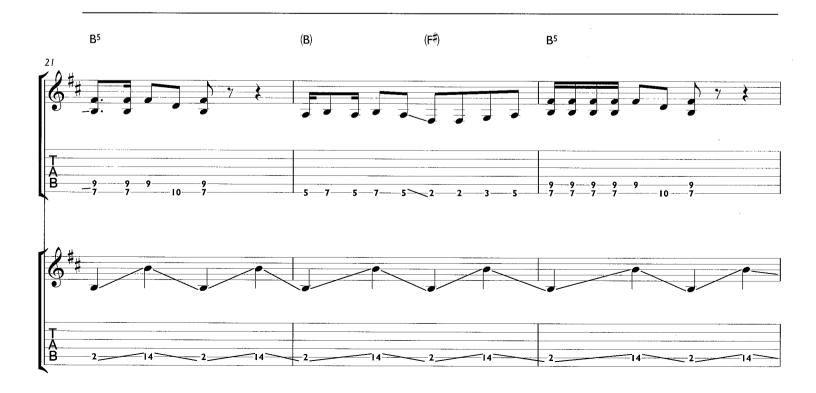
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♦ Coda





-10-10-

12-12



9---9



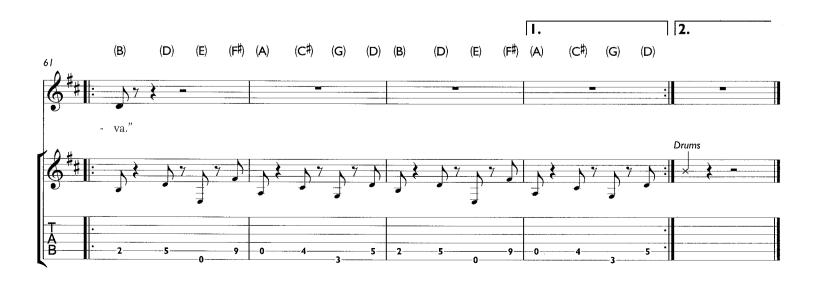


heard that they__ were the naugh - ti - est. She plead - ed with__ you to take it off but

Bass arr. Gtr. plays Fig. 3



you re-sis - ted and__thought, "Sor-ry sweet-heart, I'd much ra-ther keep on the ba-la-cla-Bass arr. Gtr. ends Fig. 3





FLUORESCENT ADOLESCENT

Words by Alex Turner and Johanna Bennett
Music by Arctic Monkeys

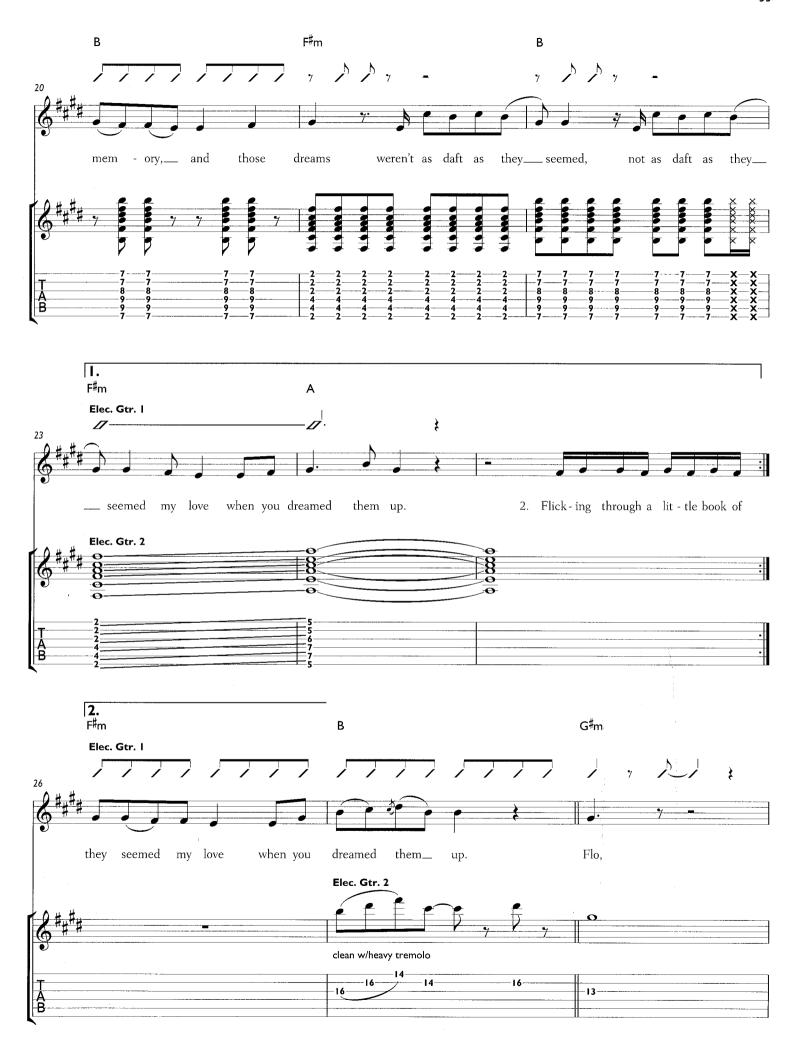






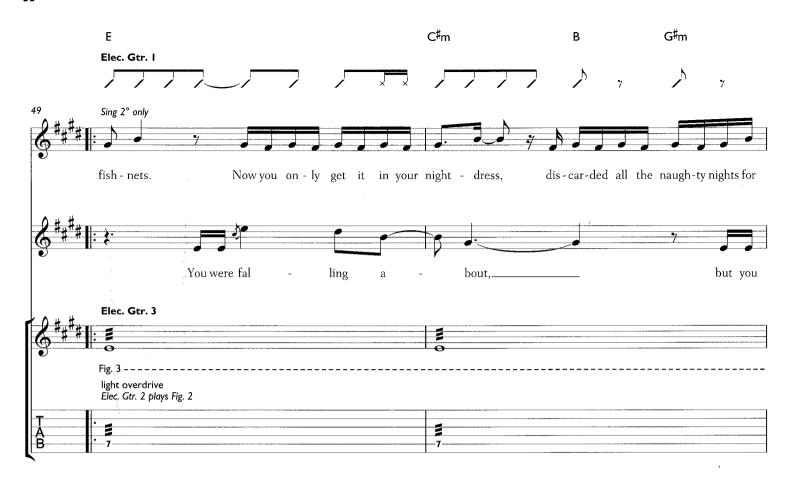


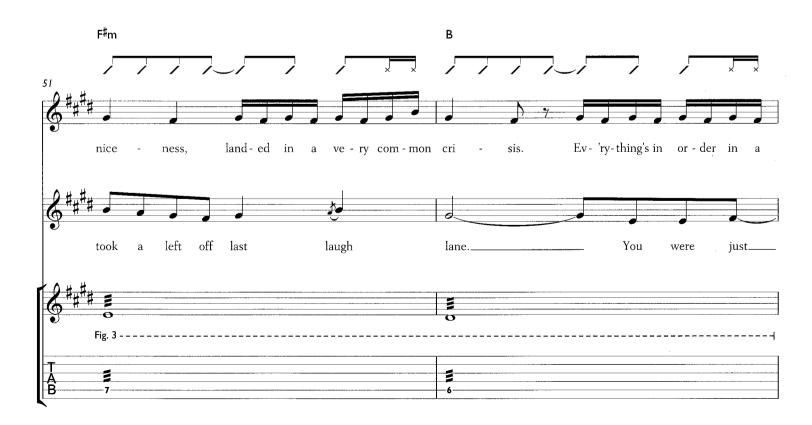


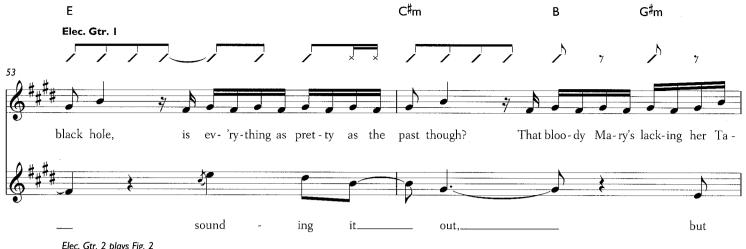












Elec. Gtr. 2 plays Fig. 2 Elec. Gtr. 3 plays Fig. 3





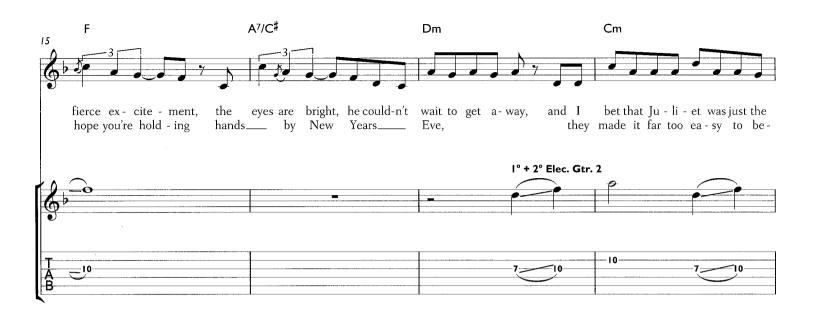


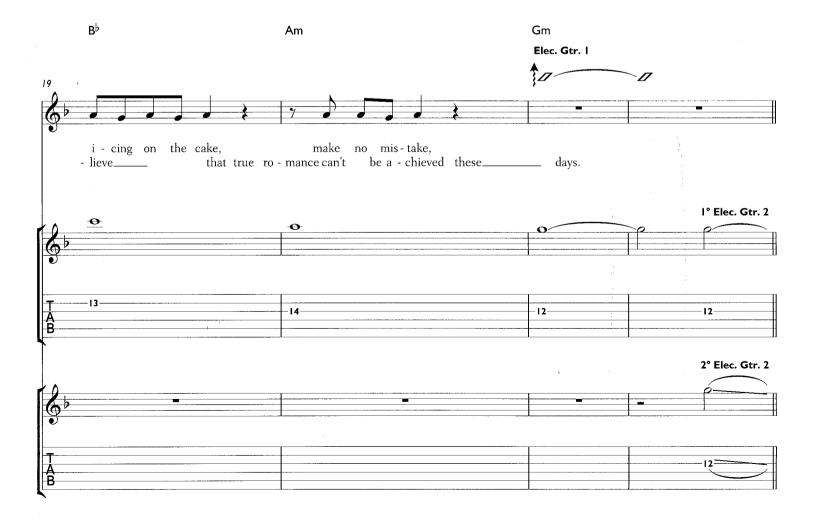
ONLY ONES WHO KNOW

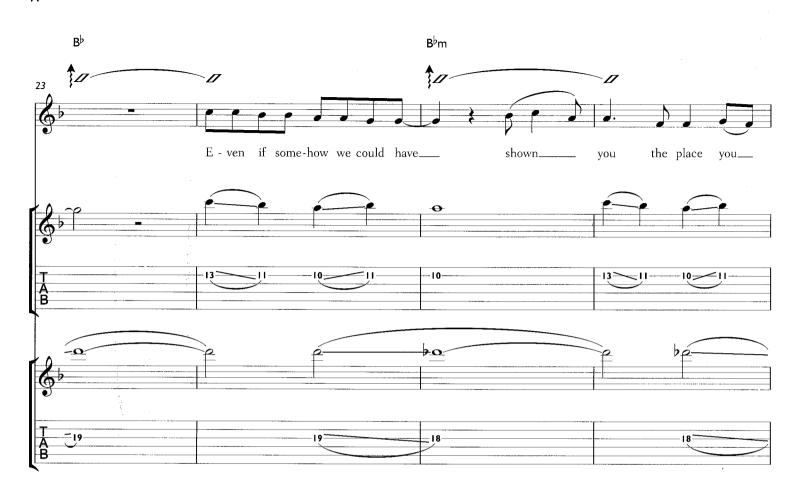
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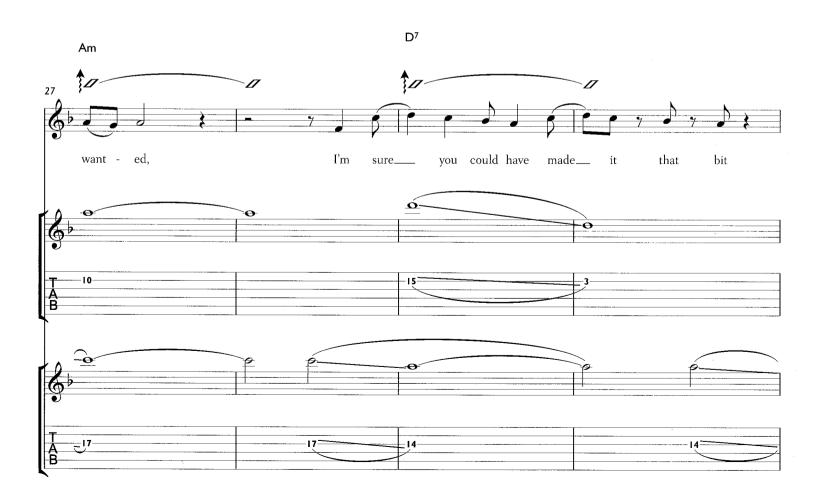


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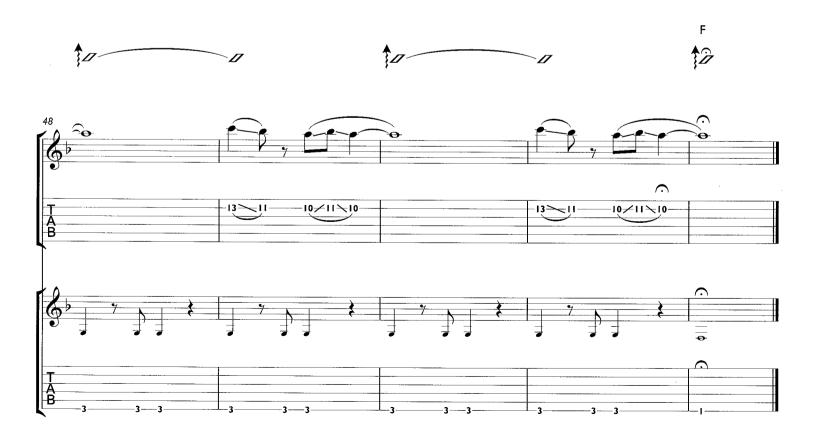


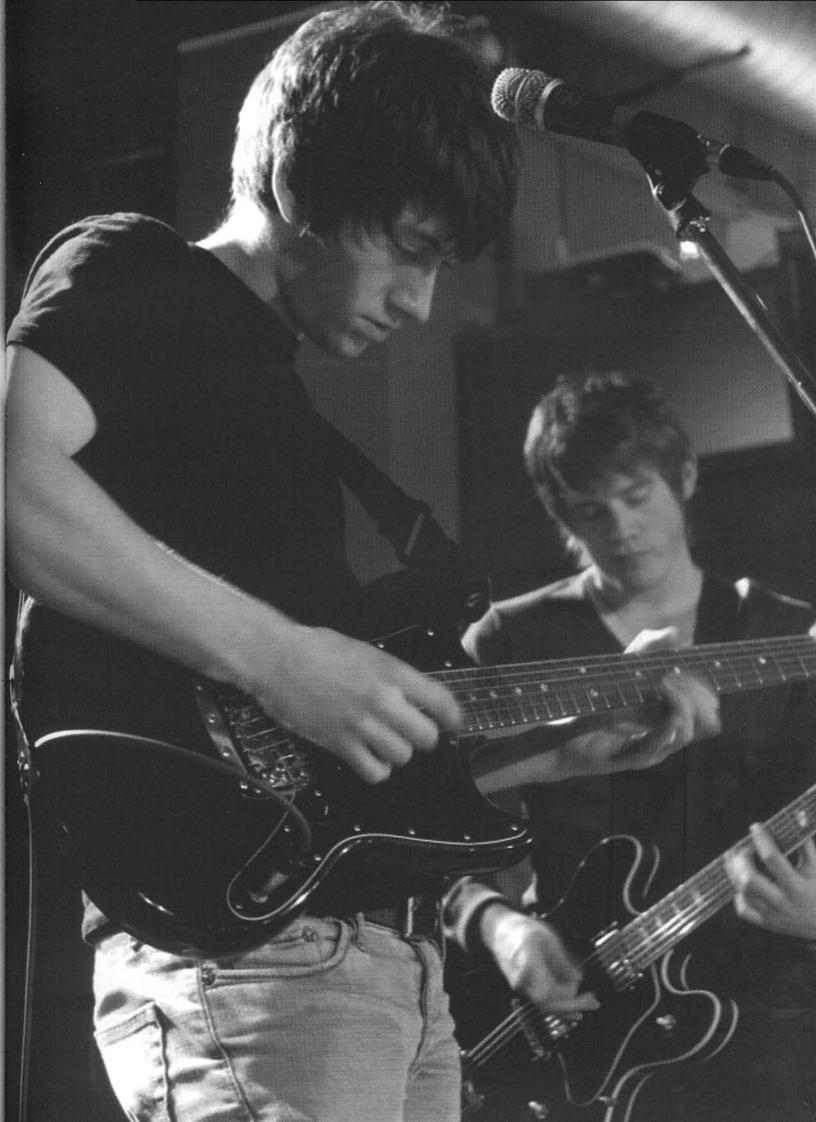








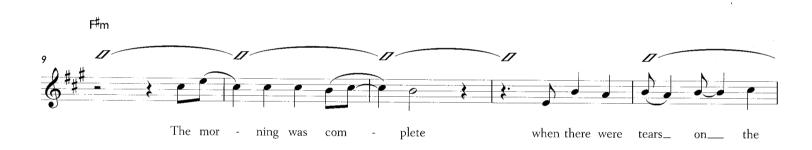


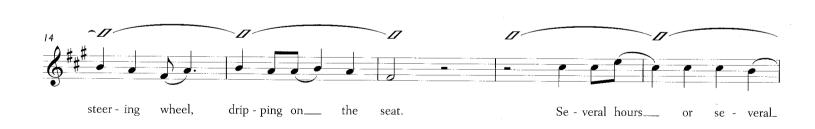


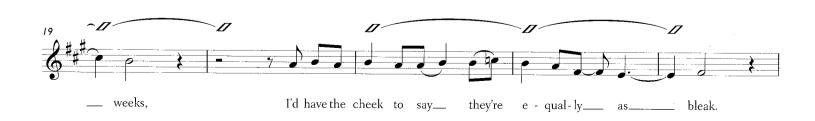
DO ME A FAVOUR







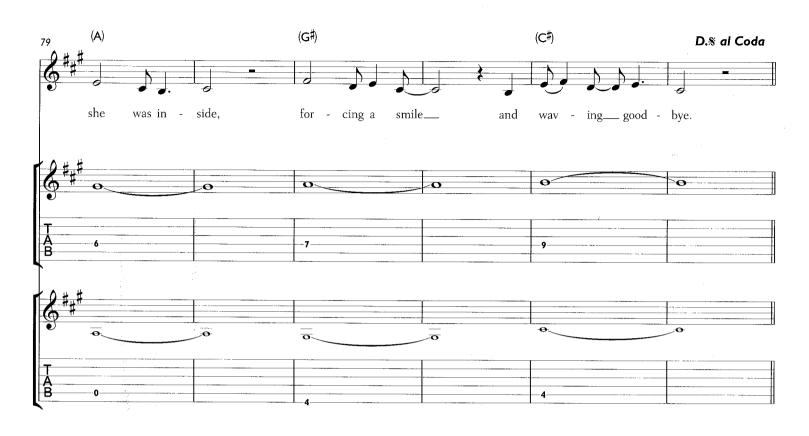


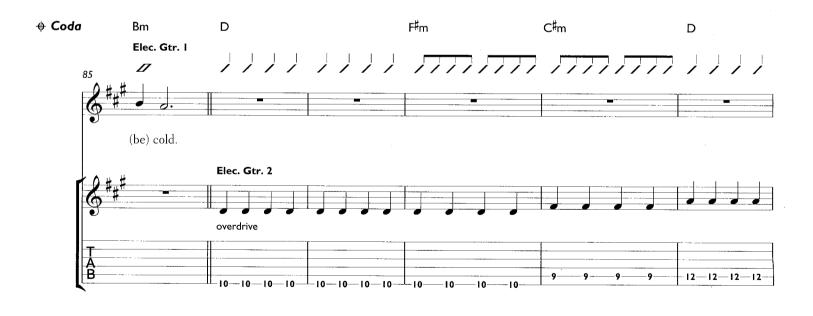


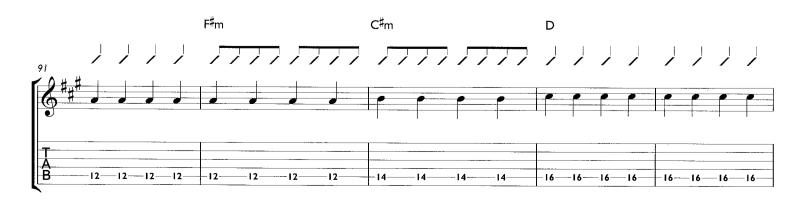








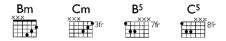








THIS HOUSE IS A CIRCUS







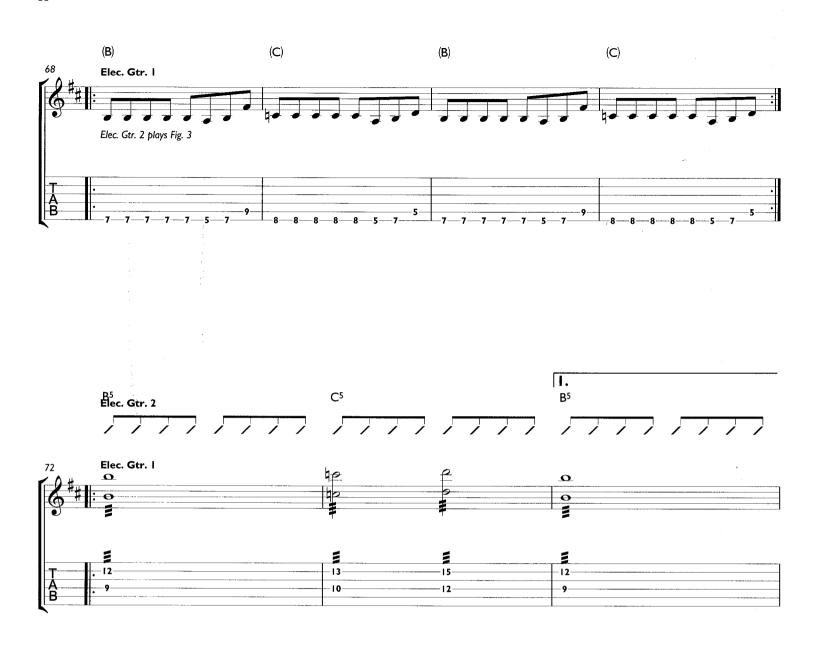
done to your friends, their mem-ories are pre-tend_ and the last thing that they want is for the feel-ing to end. This Elec. Gtr. 2 plays Fig. 1

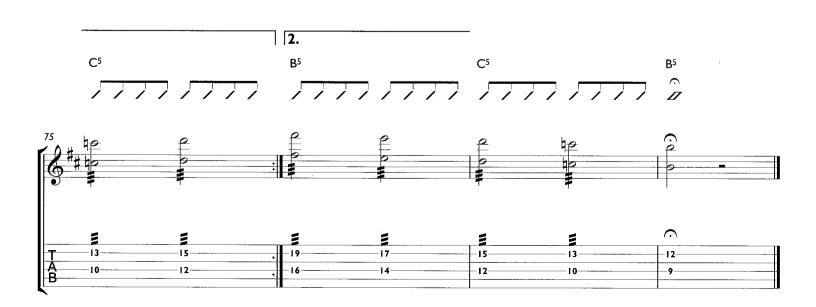






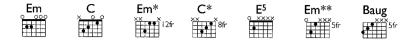








IF YOU WERE THERE, BEWARE



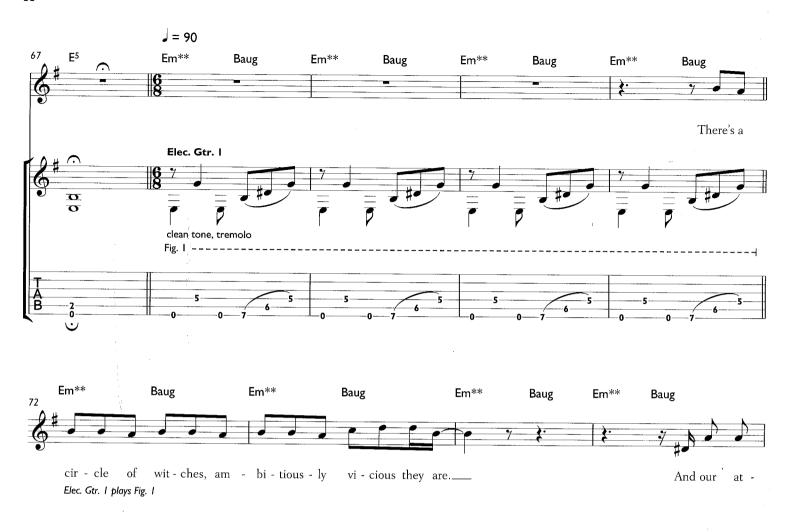




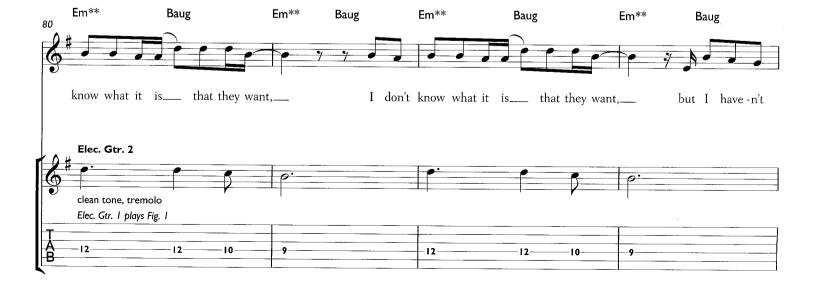
try - ing to rob the words from her gob and take the swords to the in - no - cence.__
try - ing to beat the good grace of a sweet - heart_ out to the point she'll com - ply.____









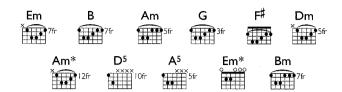


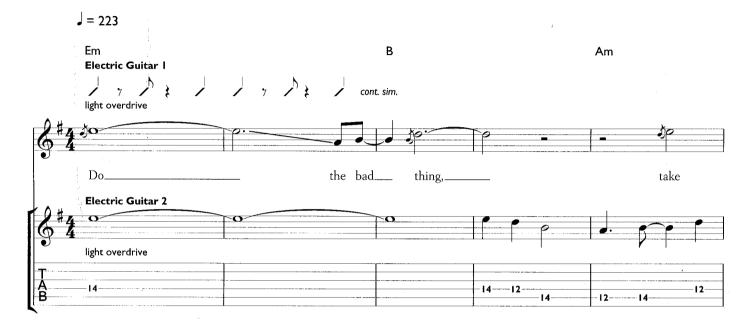


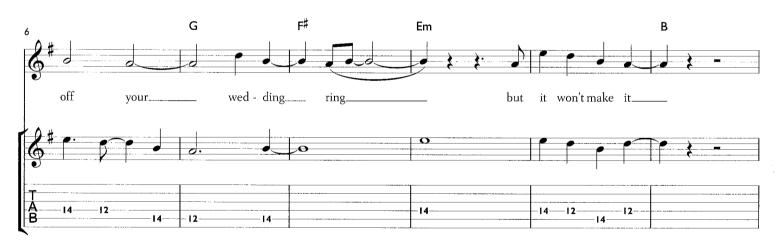


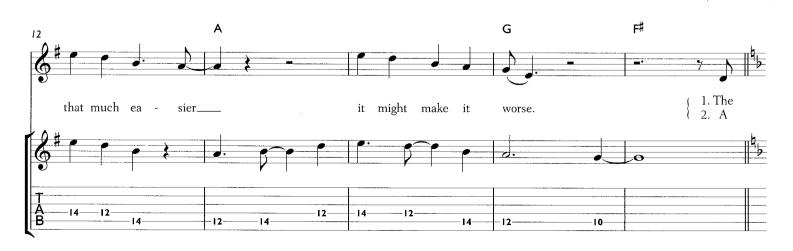


THE BAD THING







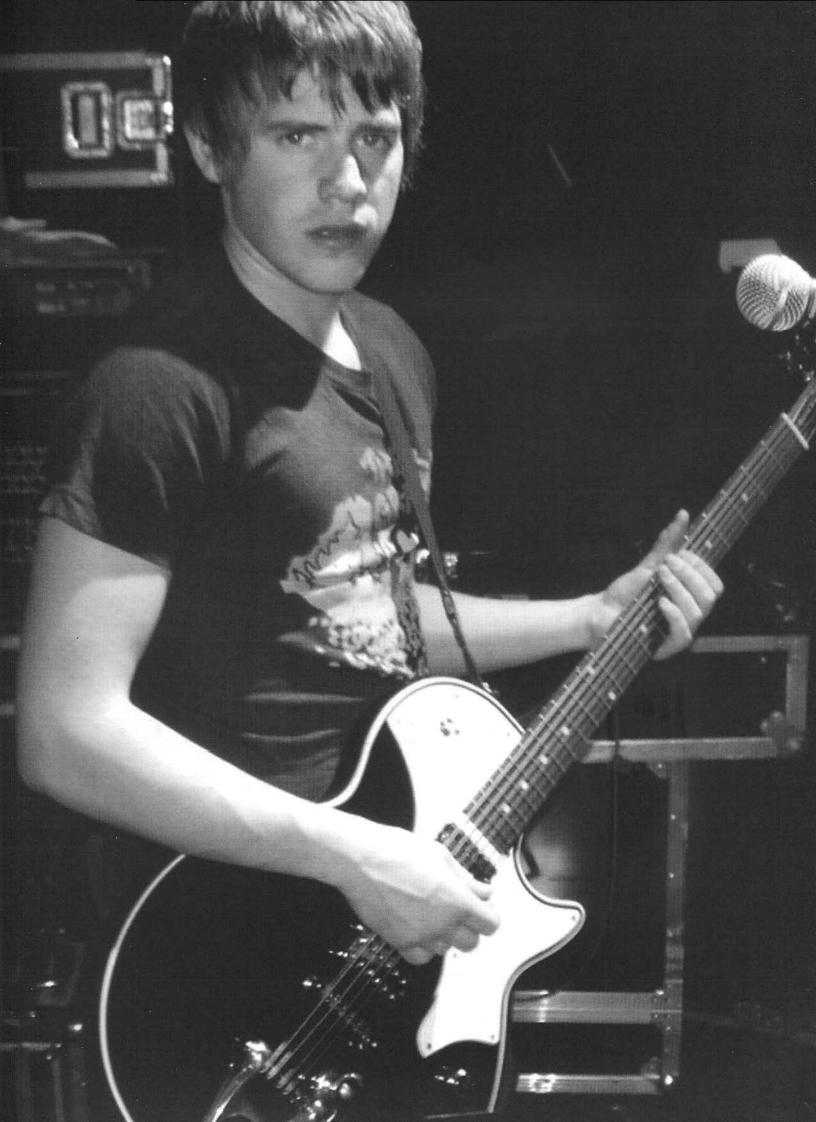






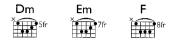


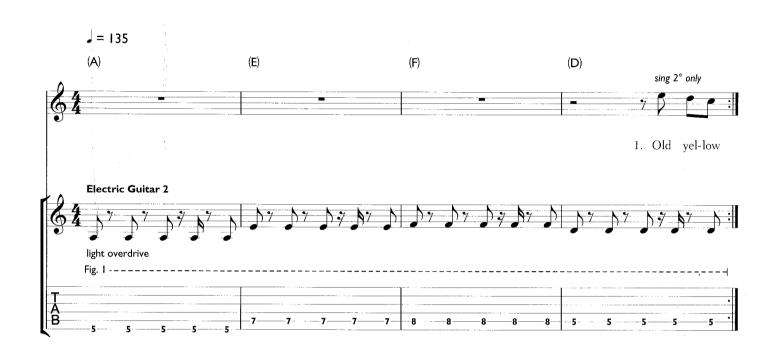


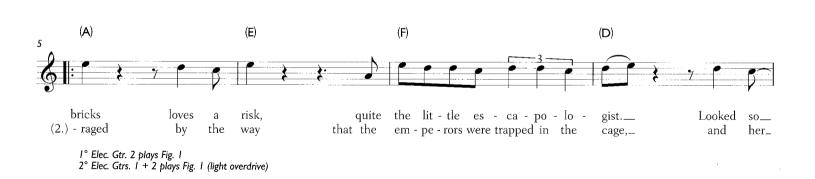


OLD YELLOW BRICKS

Words by Alex Turner and Jonathan McClure
Music by Arctic Monkeys

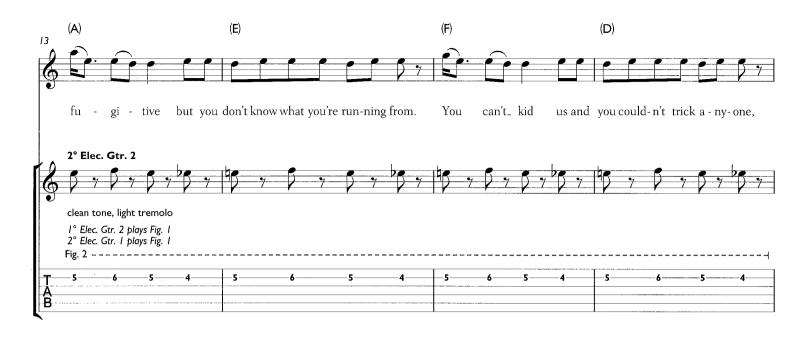




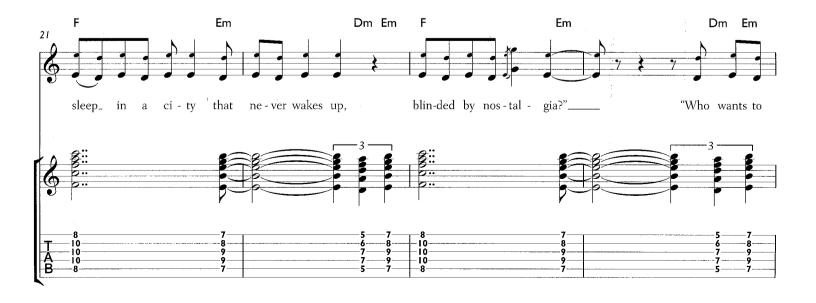




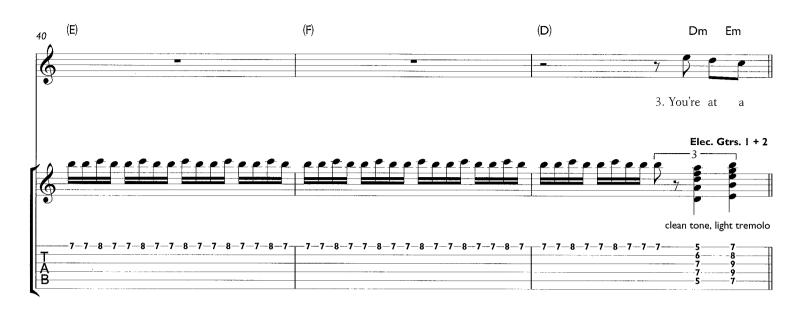
^{1°} Elec. Gtr. 2 plays Fig. 1 2° Elec. Gtrs. 1 + 2 play Fig. 1 (light overdrive)

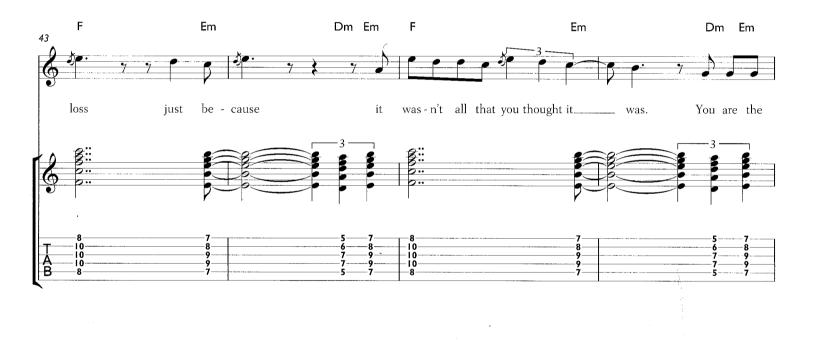


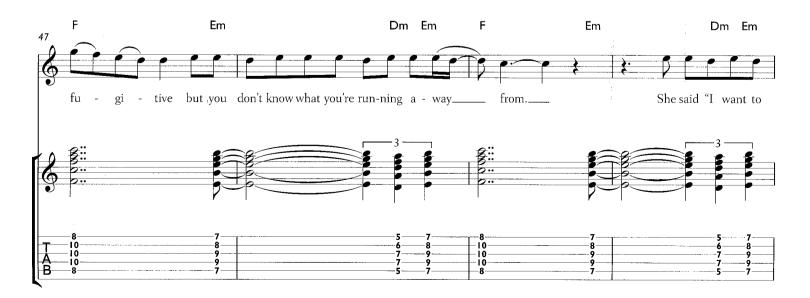




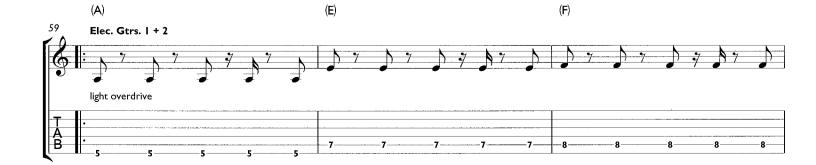


















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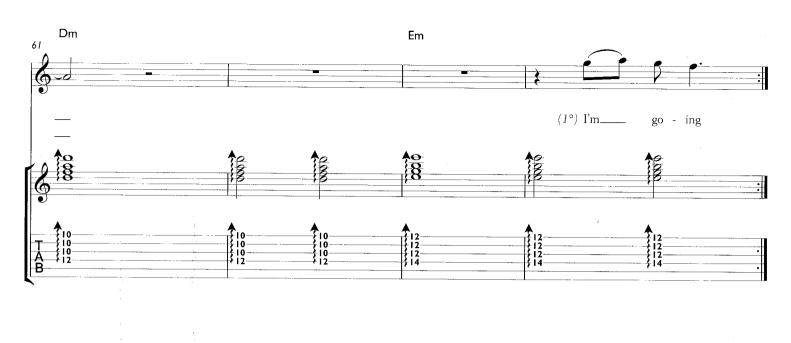
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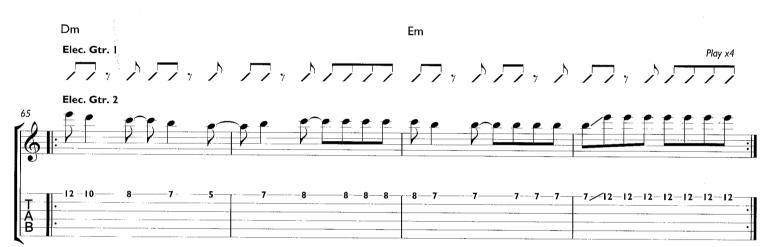


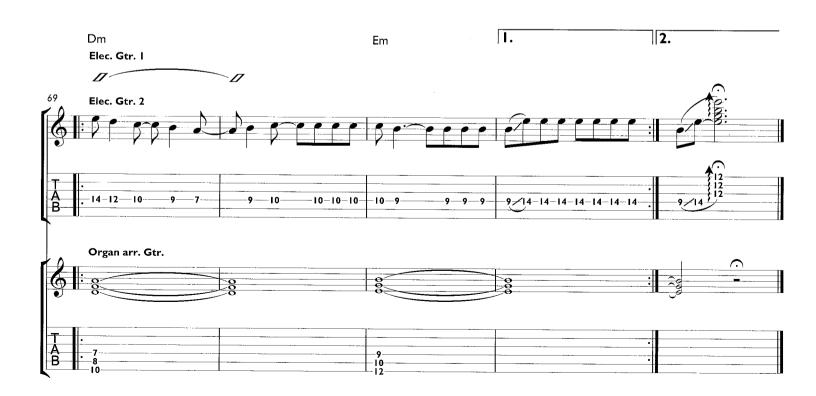
















Notation and Tablature explained

Understanding chord boxes

Chord boxes show the neck of your guitar as if viewed head on—the vertical lines represent the strings (low E to high E, from left to right), and the horizontal lines represent the frets.

An X above a string means 'don't play this string'.
An O above a string means 'play this open string'.
The black dots show you where to put your fingers.



A curved line joining two dots on the fretboard represents a 'barre'. This means that you flatten one of your fingers (usually the first) so that you hold down all the strings between the two dots at the fret marked.

A fret marking at the side of the chord box shows you where chords that are played higher up the neck are located.

Tuning your guitar

The best way to tune your guitar is to use an electronic tuner. Alternatively, you can use relative tuning; this will ensure that your guitar is in tune with itself, but won't guarantee that you will be in tune with the original track (or any other musicians).

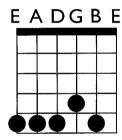
How to use relative tuning

Fret the low E string at the 5th fret and pluck; compare this with the sound of the open A string. The two notes should be in tune. If not, adjust the tuning of the A string until the two notes match.

Repeat this process for the other strings according to this diagram:

Note that the B string should match the note at the 4th fret of the G string, whereas all the other strings match the note at the 5th fret of the string below.





Detuning and Capo use

If the song uses an unconventional tuning, it will say so clearly at the top of the music, e.g. $^{\prime}6$ = D $^{\prime}$ (tune string 6 to D) or 'detune guitar down by a semitone'. If a capo is used, it will tell you the fret number to which it must be attached. The standard notation will always be in the key at which the song sounds, but the guitar tab will take tuning changes into account. Just detune/add the capo and follow the fret numbers. The chord symbols will show the sounding chord above and the chord you actually play below in brackets.

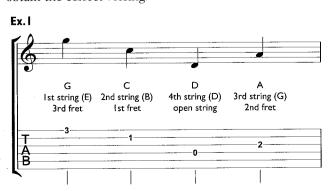
Use of figures

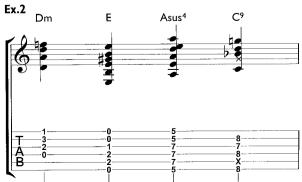
In order to make the layout of scores clearer, figures that occur several times in a song will be numbered, e.g. 'Fig. 1', 'Fig. 2', etc. A dotted line underneath shows the extent of the 'figure'. When a phrase is to be played, it will be marked clearly in the score, along with the instrument that should play it.

Reading Guitar Tab

Guitar tablature illustrates the six strings of the guitar graphically, showing you where you put your fingers for each note or chord. It is always shown with a stave in standard musical notation above it. The guitar tablature stave has six lines, each of them representing a different string. The top line is the high E string, the second line being the B string, and so on. Instead of using note heads, guitar tab uses numbers which show the fret number to be stopped by the left hand. The rhythm is indicated underneath the tab stave. Ex. 1 (below) shows four examples of single notes.

Ex. 2 shows four different chords. The 3rd one (Asus4) should be played as a barre chord at the 5th fret. The 4th chord (C9) is a half, or jazz chord shape. You have to mute the string marked with an 'x' (the A string in this case) with a finger of your fretting hand in order to obtain the correct voicing.





Notation of other guitar techniques

Picking hand techniques:

I. Down and up strokes

These symbols show that the first and third notes are to be played with a down stroke of the pick and the others up strokes.

2. Palm mute

Mute the notes with the palm of the picking hand by lightly touching the strings near the bridge.

3. Pick rake

Drag the pick across the indicated strings with a single sweep. The extra pressure will often mute the notes slightly and accentuate the final note.

4. Arpeggiated chords

Strum across the indicated strings in the direction of the arrow head of the wavy line.

5. Tremolo picking

Shown by the slashes on the stem of the note. Very fast alternate picking. Rapidly and continuously move the pick up and down on each note.

6. Pick scrape

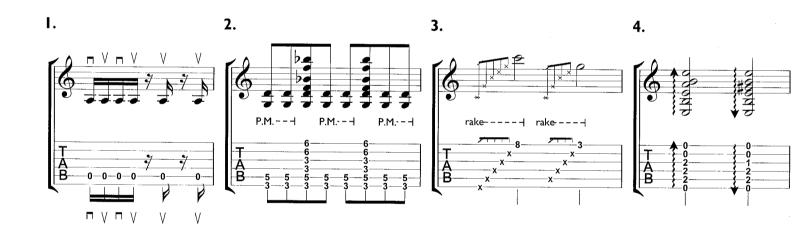
Drag the edge of the pick up or down the lower strings to create a scraping sound.

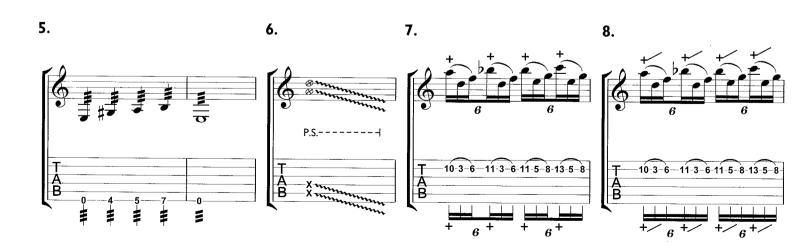
7. Right hand tapping

'Tap' onto the note indicated by a '+' with a finger of the picking hand. It is nearly always followed by a pull-off to sound the note fretted below.

8. Tap slide

As with tapping, but the tapped note is slid randomly up the fretboard, then pulled off to the following note.











Brianstorm Teddy Picker D Is For Dangerous Balaclava
Fluorescent Adolescent Only Ones Who Know
Do Me A Favour This House Is A Circus If You Were There, Beware
The Bad Thing Old Yellow Bricks 505

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